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report in writing, within six hours thereafter, to the health officer of the city, village, or town in which the parents of the infant reside the fact that such inflammation, swelling, redness, or unnatural discharge exists.

"2. On receipt of such report the health officer shall immediately give to the parents or person having charge of said infant a warning of the dangers to the eye, or eyes, of said infant and a copy of the instructions prepared pursuant to section 1409a-1 of the statutes; and shall employ at the expense of the said city, village, or town a competent physician to examine the case reported and to provide such treatment as may be prescribed by the State board of health and vital statistics in its instructions.

"SEC. 172-27. 1. There is annually appropriated on July 1, \$1,500, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for the State board of health and vital statistics to carry out the provisions of section 1409a-1."

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Prevention of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 29, 1913.)

RULE 16. *Infantile blindness.*—Any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person in attendance on a confinement case shall, within two hours after the birth of the child, use one of the following prophylactic treatments for the prevention of infantile blindness or ophthalmia neonatorum:

1. Two drops of a 1 per cent fresh solution of nitrate of silver, to be dropped in each eye after the eyelids have been opened.

2. Two drops of a 25 per cent solution of argyrol or two drops of a 5 per cent solution of protargol should be dropped in each eye in the same manner as when silver nitrate is used.

Schools—Control of Communicable Diseases in—Sanitation of. (Reg. Bd. of H. Jan. 29, 1913.)

Under the authority granted by section 1408 of the statutes, authorizing the State board of health to adopt and enforce rules for the proper sanitary care of schoolhouses and the premises connected therewith, the State board of health hereby publishes and declares the following rules to be of general application throughout the State.

RULE 17. All teachers, school authorities, and health officers having jurisdiction shall not permit the attendance in any private, parochial, or public school of any pupil afflicted with a severe cough, a severe cold, itch, lice or other vermin, or any contagious skin disease, or who is filthy in body or clothing, or who has any of the following dangerous contagious or infectious diseases, to wit: Diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps, pulmonary tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera (cholerae), yellow fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, or acute anterior poliomyelitis. The teachers in all schools shall, without delay, send home any pupil who is obviously sick, even if the ailment is unknown, and said teacher shall inform the parents or guardians of said pupil, and also the local health officer, as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and take such action as is reasonable and necessary for the benefit of the pupils and to prevent the spread of infection.

RULE 18. Parents, guardians, or other persons having control of any child who is sick in any way or who is afflicted with any disease listed in rule 17 shall not permit said child to attend any public, private, or parochial school or to be present in any public place.